

This Page is from the Daily of Friday, March 31.

IS THERE A REMEDY?

The Tucson Star, of yesterday, in speaking of the present desperate condition of affairs in Cochise county, concludes with the following timely suggestions:

"It is the re-enacting of the scenes of New Mexico and Southwestern Texas of two years ago, and we can see no more speedy, certain, and effective remedy than the organization of a body of rangers with authority to settle the whole business, with the least possible expense to the territory. If Governor Tittle will take hold of this matter and put a force in the field which will at once suppress the existing lawlessness, the coming legislature will not only meet the outlay, but will recognize the good service, and the people will stand with him to the end. We have faith in Governor Tittle, and believe he can crush out the lawless element by putting a competent force in the field. No one can well deny that up to the present the law-breakers of Cochise county have got the upper hand, and appear to be gaining strength daily. Let us have a strong body of rangers, and that most speedily."

This very plan of operating against the lawless element of this section has been talked of by our citizens ever since the beginning of these troubles, but up to the present time it has been impossible to get such a body of men properly organized and invested with such authority and instructions as would enable them to act intelligently and with effect. It is little use to make further accusation against our county officials at this time. Should we admit that they have been disposed to enforce the law and protect life and property, it must also be freely admitted that they have failed in almost every instance, and the expressions of insecurity and want of confidence which come from all classes, together with the general depression in business, are sad commentaries on the present unfortunate, even desperate, condition of affairs in the county. Our citizens have endured this anxiety and suspense through weeks and months of turmoil and bloodshed, constantly hoping for the end, and yet seeing matters growing worse and worse.

Our contemporary this morning says: "Considerable unfavorable comment has been indulged in regard to the character of the posse accompanying the sheriff on his late expedition." It might have been said "expeditions." The character of the posse that have been following the Earp party has been such as to preclude the possibility of arrest. A meeting meant a fight, and if possible the annihilation of one side or the other. The best interests of society, the intent of the law or the requirements of justice do not mediate such direful extremes.

There is no doubt but that nine out of every ten citizens of this county are heartily tired of this strife and uncertainty. With such an element predominating in favor of peace, there is not a doubt but that the law could be enforced, and the ends of justice reached without the creation of such conditions as mean inevitable death. Good citizens always love peace and desire it. Good citizens have no desire to fight and kill; but there are hundreds of good citizens in this community, who under the proper organization, vested with proper authority, and led by brave but discreet men, are ready in the enforcement of law and the restoration of peace "to shoulder their guns, mount their horses, and follow the criminals into the very fastnesses of the mountains, and, if need be, in the performance of their duty, shoot steady, low and always quick." Since, then, whatever may have been their good purposes, the powers that have failed in the enforcement of law and order, our citizens must devise other means for the restoration of that security and confidence, the want of which is now the only impediment to great progress and unparalleled prosperity, and it seems to be no surer or speedier way out of our present troubles than the organization of a strong body of resolute men, with good officers, to act under the direction of the chief executive of the territory, and, if possible, in concert with our county officials, in ridding this section of all criminals, of whatever grade, faction or color. Let it be done.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, the great financier of the Central and Southern Pacific railroads, said, in an interview in St. Louis on the 25th instant, concerning railroad affairs, that he intends building a road from Eagle Pass, Texas, to the City of Mexico, and he believes it will be the first road to reach that city. This is in harmony with what either Charles Crocker or Governor Stanford said at the celebration in Tucson, upon the completion of the railroad to that place. It has always been our opinion that these men would be the first to make connection with the capital of our sister republic, and Mr. Huntington now confirms that opinion.

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STRUGGLING FOR SUPREMACY.

The Boston Economist, in a lengthy review of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, thus sums up the situation:

This is the Atchison completed, or in a very few months will be, from the Missouri river to the waters of the Pacific, making it, as it has been truly designated, the longest continuous line of railway in the world. There is everything in this rather unexpected consummation, hastened as it doubtless was by the course of events which menaced the most serious rivalry to the Atchison project, to excite the congratulations alike of the Atchison stockholders and the entire community. But it suggests more than it at present satisfies. Guaymas is allowed to be an important outlet on the Pacific; but the three great ports on the Pacific are San Francisco, San Diego and Puget Sound. It was to San Diego that the Atchison originally directed its course as its chief entrepot for the Pacific trade, holding Guaymas and Mexico as powerful spurs and support to the vast system. The problem that still awaits its solution and is to challenge its greatest effort, is that of securing not only the Pacific traffic, but that of Mexico and the Gulf to its own line, instead of permitting it to be carried by the south of it to St. Louis. It was to threaten this, if not to ultimately accomplish it, that the Gould Huntington combination was effected.

The reasons are therefore as many and urgent as they were before the purchase of the Sonora road, for the completion of the Atlantic & Pacific from Albuquerque across the Colorado river to an intersection of the California Southern, at a point sixty miles north of Colton, since by such an intersection the California Southern at once furnishes the Atchison with its originally projected and chief outlet at San Diego, and at the same time maintains the California Southern as a standing menace to the Southern Pacific, holding it fast and firm at the very base of its competitive operations. The purchase of the St. Louis & San Francisco road by Mr. Huntington was intended to change the locality of the contest for the greater advantage of the Southern Pacific. The fighting policy, so to speak, of the Atchison road should be to complete the western division of the Atlantic & Pacific road before the Indian territory division was begun. By pushing forward its original project now, after a Pacific port had been secured at Guaymas, it would seem to be in the way of completing its system with ever greater thoroughness than the public had anticipated. It is, of course, to be expected that the Southern Pacific will throw every obstruction in its path possible, and notably in Arizona; but final triumph can hardly fail to be the reward of courage that rests on a solid foundation.

THE PRESCOTT (ARIZONA) DEMOCRAT

of March 27th contains the following fatherly advice to the editor of the Nugget:

The Nugget appears to be somewhat "off" on political questions. Brace up, Richard, and give us the straight business. The democrats are going to win anyway, and you don't want to get left.

In another part of the Democrat the Hon. Pat. Hamilton, its editor, has this to say in regard to the democracy he would like to see Richard dish out in this part of the "moral vineyard" of Arizona. He says that he "will be found in the Democrat office all the while, and shall continue to dish up democratic pap for many moons to come." The compound may be somewhat nauseous for the stomachs of parasites, slanders and man milliners. It may not agree with these whose democracy is a question of pelf, and whose faith in the cause is gauged by the smiles and sustained by the crumbs which are grudgingly given by those who despise them. Our democratic dish may be also a trifle heavy for the tender palates of "independents." But we are not catering for such scaly customers. We are here to do what we can, politically, for the men who believe in democracy as a principle, and whom we have tried and found not wanting. We are here to stay, and when the time comes shall be prepared to administer homoeopathic doses to dough faces, time servers and backbiters. And keep it in your mind—as it were.

STRANGE that the leading stock-raiser of the country should willingly furnish a gang of stage robbers and horse thieves with complete outfits, and refuse the same to a number of honest ranchers acting as a sheriff's posse.

LAW is a good thing—when there is anyone to enforce it.

SONORA LETTER.

Another Mexican Town Raided—A Vigorous Campaign Organized.

CUMPA, Sonora, Mexico, March 27, 1882.

EDITOR EPITAPH:—Since my last, written from here and forwarded you by Senator Stewart's party, but little has occurred, with the exception of preparations now being made for the campaign against the Indians, to disturb the even tenor of our way.

RAIDING INDIANS.

The Indians, on the 18th ult., made a raid on the towns of Bavispe and Basiarac, and ran off considerable stock belonging to the Messrs. Durab. A small "conduta" that left Los Granados and Guasabas for Chihuahua were turned back on account of a large band of Indians hanging around Carraeta, a depopulated ranch near Janos. At no point in the district have any persons been killed.

For the last two weeks the government has been concentrating all of the Sixth battalion of the line at Oposura, for the purpose of making a vigorous campaign against the Indians now living in the Guaynapa mountains. As soon as all the battalion arrives there, which will be within a few days more, they will march to Nacori, where their headquarters will be established.

A GALLANT COMMANDER. The troops are under the command of General Reyes, a distinguished officer from the interior of Mexico, who has gained a great reputation for gallantry and bravery in the many battles in which he has participated; he will direct all the operations of the campaign in person, and pass all the hardships and fatigues of his men in these almost inaccessible mountains, which is certainly meritorious in an officer of his rank, and augurs well for an energetic and effective campaign.

A detachment of the Third cavalry, amounting to over 300 men, well armed and equipped, commanded by Colonel Luis Zeron, another gallant officer from the interior of the republic, will establish his headquarters at Bavispe, and use his cavalry principally in scouting along the border, to keep the Indians from passing into your territory to visit their friends on the reservation, and also to protect your worthy citizens from their death-dealing and robbing incursions.

ASHAMED OF THEIR COUNTRY.

What few Americans that are living in this region of Sonora are heartily ashamed of their government to think that it cannot protect its own citizens in its own territory, but will rely for protection on Mexican troops, for it is a well authenticated fact that the hostiles now predate this state, enter the reservation, and, when leaving the same for their return here, round up all the loose stock that belongs to your citizens that comes in their way, kill two or three persons, and are never even as much as pursued by American troops. Our young and talented Governor, Don Carlos Ortiz, is neither idle nor lacking in energy for the welfare of this portion of his state, and her citizens will ever owe him a debt of the deepest gratitude. He sends with Gen. Reyes' troops, six hundred of the latest improved rifles to arm the national guard, which is to be under the command of Col. Lorenzo Torres, a brother of the former governor, and an officer of great local distinction in the state for many years, and will cooperate with his troops during the campaign with these under Gen. Reyes.

THE DECEMBER CAMPAIGN.

Col. Torres is now at Oposura taking effective measures to promptly call out and organize his command. May success attend him in his endeavors to exterminate the Apache, is the fervent wish of our Apache ridden people.

The campaign organized last December by General Otero against the Indians could not possibly penetrate the mountains where they were living, on account of the immense amount of snow that fell during the winter, blocking all the mountain passes, and when melting swelled the smallest streams into great rivers for those reasons alone it failed of doing anything. Now, both the federal and state governments are displaying great activity and energy to make this present campaign a success, and will neither spare men nor money to carry it to a successful termination. If your own American government would do the same, and act a little in concert with the Mexican officers in guarding the border, and not let the Indians enter Arizona when dislodged from their mountain fastnesses in this country, their race would soon be run, peace soon established, industry revived and security for life and property would be once more enjoyed by the inhabitants living along the border of southern Arizona and Sonora.

It is said, by parties who claim their ability to sustain it, that the reward of \$1,000 offered by the Stockraisers' Protective Association for Curly Bill, was claimed by Wyatt Earp, in the amount, in horses and money, paid him by H. C. Hooker last Monday. Possibly this is true; but it is rough on the party who paid the reward, as the notorious and wily William is, beyond question of doubt, alive in New Mexico—Nugget.

The studious efforts made by the Nugget and its friends to conceal the death of Curly Bill cannot be accounted for, unless it be the intimate relations which are known to exist between the sheriff's posse and the gang of indicted thieves of which Curly Bill was a member, who are now roaming unmolested through this county. Suffice it to say that Curly Bill is as dead as two loads of buckshot can make him, and the man who killed him is entitled to the reward.

WATER has been struck in large quantities and of superior excellence at Santa Rita Station, on the Southern Pacific railroad.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Inquiry into the Cause of the Death of M. E. Peel.

FOURTH DAY.

The jury met pursuant to adjournment at 11:15 this morning.

T. J. HARRISON appeared as the first witness this morning, and testified as follows: I reside at Charleston. This last [being shown the one that "Tex" brought up the other day] looks like the one I used to wear. I am not positive this is the one, but think it is. I got it from Fin Clanton about last December. Fin Clanton said that he got it of Mr. Ayres, a saloon keeper at Charleston.

EDWARD OVERTON said: I reside about six miles below Charleston, at Lewis' springs. I was there last Sunday at noon; I saw two young men come there on horseback; they wanted me to give them something to eat, as they had had nothing to eat since the morning previous; I got them some dinner. After dinner they lay down on the bed, and directly company C of soldiers came along. I remarked to them, "There is a company of soldiers here; they arose very quickly and appeared very much excited; they conversed very low in a corner of the house far from me, and afterwards told me that they did not want to be seen by anyone. I told them the soldiers were not after them, but Indians. These young men remained with me until Monday morning until about five minutes before sunrise. They were afraid while they were there, and gave me to understand that they were getting away from justice. I have seen those men since in the hospital here, I do not know their names, but they were the men who were shot. One recognized me at the hospital and said he wished they had remained at my house. One of them asked me twice or thrice if I had heard of anyone being killed at Charleston lately? I told them no, and they seemed much relieved at the answer. I did not hear of young Peel's death until Wednesday. I saw the horses at Dunbar's corral said to have been taken from these men, and recognized them as the ones they rode away from my house.

A recess was taken at 12:10 until 1 o'clock.

MR. AUSTIN.

I have examined the boots of Grounds and Hunt; the tracks I saw at the mill could have been made by them, but I cannot swear to it, though am quite positive in my own mind they are the ones. I examined the horses at the corral taken from Grounds and Hunt; one of the hoofs corresponds very nearly to one of the tracks made at the mill—the shoe was worn more; but the other horse I cannot at all recognize. There are three persons, Henry Fishback, McClure and a carpenter, who could identify the horses and boots better than I can. I have examined the guns which the sheriff has in charge and cannot identify them.

An adjournment was then taken until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, to await the arrival of other witnesses.

LOCAL SPLINTERS.

CORONER MATTHEWS' jury in the case of John A. Gillespie, met at 9 o'clock this afternoon, and without hearing any evidence, adjourned until to-morrow at the same hour.

The "gentlemen" have returned from their little picnic after the Earps. They speak in the highest terms of their reception in Cochise and Graham counties, although they did not "win."

JUDGE WALLACE says the evidence in the Spence examination shall not be published. The editor of the Nugget says he will have it. Which will come out victor remains to be seen.

The coroner's jury, harrassed to ascertain the cause of the death of Billy Grounds, alias Billy the Kid, met yesterday afternoon, and after viewing the body, adjourned until Monday.

There was a little runaway this morning. A couple of "fery untamed steeds" attached to a wagon dashed up Allen street without a driver, creating a momentary excitement. No damage done.

If the ends of justice demand that evidence in preliminary examinations be kept secret, ought a good citizen to divulge it? Does not such an act determine that he that does so is in conspiracy with the lawless element?

The case of Pete Spence, charged with the murder of Morgan Earp, was up again before Judge Wallace this morning. Dr. Matthews testified as to the nature of the wound which caused the death of the deceased. Mrs. Francisco Castro was called up as a witness for the prosecution. This afternoon she will be cross-examined by the defense, and the next witness will be Mrs. Spence. The Epitaph reporter could not learn the nature of the evidence, as the court emphatically refused its being made public.

The finest view to be had in this or any other city is from the southwest corner of the Oriental porch, looking southwest directly down Fifth street. In the foreground is the broad expanse of low rolling hills, lying between Tombstone and Charleston, and away beyond the San Pedro, the snow-capped peaks of the Huachuca mountains that rise in majestic grandeur to an elevation of three or four thousand feet above the surrounding plains. Above and over all this is one of those blue "Italian skies," for which Arizona is so noted. Combined with all this is the peculiar balmy air of one of the pleasantest of spring days that has as yet been sent this way, for all of which the people should be truly grateful.

Sonora News.

From Mr. W. W. Pickham, who came in from Arizona and Las Delicias this forenoon, the following items of interest have been learned: At the St. Helena mines, the mill has been started up with good results. They amalgamate on copper plates, and run the tailings over blankets in order to concentrate the sulphurets and free silver, a considerable amount of the latter being found in the ore. The crops upon the Las Delicias ranch, of which a considerable extent was sown, are looking splendid, the wheat and barley now being in head, and the first crop of alfalfa having been cut. The orange trees are in full flower, and the place has the appearance of an earthly

paradise. Things at El Garchi are running along smoothly, and the smelter will soon be running. At Sineque, below Arizpe, Messrs. Hardison, Shugart and Miller will start work on the San Fernando mill, to work the ore from their mine of that name. This mine is said to be very rich. At Baschen everything is going along well, and the miners are feeling very hopeful. He met Messrs. Lowry and Ray at Baschen, both well.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.

Actual Pain Experienced in an Amputated Foot.

The Eureka Sentinel of the 23d says: It has been observed by scientists in the course of physiological research that people who have lost a limb sometimes have actual sensation in the lost member. It is asserted by some scientists that this is not true; that the sensation which the patient pretends to feel is purely imaginary. Though these admit that the mind may be so affected that bodily pain is felt by a sort of sympathy. A singular case in point has occurred in the Eureka hospital. It will be remembered that about two months ago a patient in the institution suffered the loss of both his feet or a greater portion of them. He is the notorious "Rattler." He complained last week sometime of an intense pain in the bottom of his right foot. He was laughed at and the other patients tried to persuade him that the pain was entirely in his imagination. He persisted in his complaints, and begged them so earnestly to come to his relief that at last they went and dug up the portions of his feet that had been amputated, and which had been buried in an old coal-oil can in the rear of the hospital. "Rattler" had always said that the pain was in the fleshy part of the right foot, back of the toes, and that he felt as though a needle was sticking in it. Sure enough, when the frozen part of the foot was dug up and examined, a piece of a big needle was found embedded in the flesh. It was pulled out to gratify the whim of poor Rattler, since which time he has not felt the pain nor complained of it any more.

More Mormons for the San Pedro.

From the Citizen, March 24.

Messrs. D. P. Kimball and H. J. Horn, two energetic and enterprising Mormons, passed through Tucson, today, with their families and stock, en route to the San Pedro, where Mr. Kimball has purchased the Mason ranch, which he proposes to make his future home. Both gentlemen are well-to-do, as their seven wagons and seventy-four head of fine-looking stock, and twenty-two children at once denote. Mr. Kimball has nine children, several of them are young men grown, and Mr. Horn, with his thirteen children, is like favored. The good people of the San Pedro may congratulate themselves on so valuable an addition to their numbers.

In 1871 the revenue of the Suez Canal amounted to \$1,000,000. In 1881 it had grown to more than \$10,000,000.

Eleven English clergymen recently exhibited their pets at a dog show, and many clergymen were among the spectators.

[First Publication March 27, 1882.]

Application No. 125 for a Patent for the Hendricks' Mining Claim.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, TUCSON, ARIZONA, March 25, 1882. Notice is hereby given that the Hendricks' Mining Claim, situated in the County of Cochise, Arizona, and the Oron Silver Mining Claim, whose postoffice address is care of T. L. Spence, Tucson, Arizona, have this day filed their application for a patent for 140 acres of the Hendricks' mine, and vein, bearing copper and silver, with surface ground of 640 feet in extent, situated in Warren Mining District, county of Cochise, Territory of Arizona, and designated by the title and official plat on file in this office as Lot No. 43, being as follows: Beginning at the initial monument, at the eastern end of the claim, at a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 1st Mt. No. 1." thence No. 1 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet distant, thence No. 2 of this claim bears north 8° 15' west 300 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 2nd Mt. No. 1." thence No. 3 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 3rd Mt. No. 1." thence No. 4 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 4th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 5 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 5th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 6 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 6th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 7 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 7th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 8 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 8th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 9 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 9th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 10 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 10th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 11 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 11th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 12 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 12th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 13 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 13th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 14 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 14th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 15 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 15th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 16 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 16th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 17 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 17th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 18 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 18th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 19 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 19th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 20 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 20th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 21 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 21st Mt. No. 1." thence No. 22 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 22nd Mt. No. 1." thence No. 23 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 23rd Mt. No. 1." thence No. 24 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 24th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 25 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 25th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 26 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 26th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 27 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 27th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 28 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 28th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 29 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 29th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 30 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 30th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 31 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 31st Mt. No. 1." thence No. 32 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 32nd Mt. No. 1." thence No. 33 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 33rd Mt. No. 1." thence No. 34 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 34th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 35 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 35th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 36 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 36th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 37 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 37th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 38 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 38th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 39 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 39th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 40 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 40th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 41 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 41st Mt. No. 1." thence No. 42 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 42nd Mt. No. 1." thence No. 43 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 43rd Mt. No. 1." thence No. 44 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 44th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 45 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 45th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 46 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 46th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 47 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 47th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 48 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 48th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 49 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 49th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 50 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 50th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 51 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 51st Mt. No. 1." thence No. 52 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 52nd Mt. No. 1." thence No. 53 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 53rd Mt. No. 1." thence No. 54 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 54th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 55 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 55th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 56 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 56th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 57 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 57th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 58 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 58th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 59 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 59th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 60 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 60th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 61 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 61st Mt. No. 1." thence No. 62 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 62nd Mt. No. 1." thence No. 63 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 63rd Mt. No. 1." thence No. 64 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 64th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 65 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 65th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 66 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 66th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 67 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 67th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 68 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 68th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 69 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 69th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 70 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 70th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 71 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 71st Mt. No. 1." thence No. 72 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 72nd Mt. No. 1." thence No. 73 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 73rd Mt. No. 1." thence No. 74 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 74th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 75 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 75th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 76 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 76th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 77 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 77th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 78 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 78th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 79 of this claim bears south 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument of stones, and marked "H. M. 79th Mt. No. 1." thence No. 80 of this claim bears north 81° 55' west 120 feet to a stake 14 inches high, in a monument